breast of the demands of the country or efficient transportation service. For these reasons we are with deep egiet unable to accept the suggestion age by the President of the United

Propose Basis of Settlement. We propose, however, as a basis of

settlement, the following: "(a) The railroads will, effective September 1, 1916, keep the time of all men represented in this movement upor an eight-hour basis and by separate acount, monthly, with each man, main ain a record of the difference between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount that rould have been earned upon an eight-tour basis—overtime on each basis to

hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata.

"The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the commission provided for in paragraph (c) of this memorandum and payable in money as may be directed by said commission in its findings and decision.

"(b) The interstate commerce commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts and report the increased cost of the eight-hour basis, after such period of actual experience as their

pediod of actual experience as their judgment approves or the President may fix not, however, less than three

months.

"(c) In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the President, accepting the eight-hour day, not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed the whole subject, so far as it affects the railroads and their employers; should be investigated and determined by a commission to be appointed by the President of such a commission. The judgment of such a commission would be a helpful basis for adjustment with labor and such legislation as ment with labor and such legislation as ent with labor and such legislation and telligent public opinion, so informed

Agree to Accept Findings.

The railroads will accept the findngs of such a commission upon the issue of an eight-hour basis of pay as compared with the present basis, as well as upon any other matters new in troversy that may be submitted to it by either party.

It by either party.

The commission should consist of not less than five members, and should also be authorized to hear and determine all questions that may arise in the application of the findings of said commission, or in the working out of such plan as it may propose.

"The presidents of the railroads are prepared to continue negotiations on the subject with genuine auxiety, within the limits of their conviction above expressed, to find a solution of the situation."

Compulsory Investigation Legislation to Be Fought

wholly satisfactory to us. It would have the effect, however, of bringing the unerganized 80 per cent of railway labor, of which the railway heads speak so feelingly, under an eight-hour day. It would be a step in the direction, and I think you would find the rail-

In order to have any effect on the present proposed strike the President's legislative program would have to pass, both Houses and become a law before next Monday morning. Once the men have left their trains, compulsory investigation would not effect them, in the opinion of bretherhood officials. the opinion of brotherhood of The officials declined to discu phase of the situation further.

present were Kern of Indiana; Martin. oresent were Kern of Indiana. Martin Virginia: Chamberlain, Oregon: Owen. hoods suddenly acted and set the strike Oklahoma: O'Gorman. New York; for the 4th of September. Thomas, Colorado: Reed, Missouri; James, Kentucky, and Williams, Mississippi. The conference continued for two hours and a half. As the President left the committee room he passed a group of newspaper correspondents and was about to leave the building.

Talks to Newspaper Men.

Senator Kern chairman of the committee, said the committee was in full accord with the President regarding the advisability of addressing Congress. Senator Kern would not discuss details of the long conference, further than to say that the whole matter was thoroughly talked over, every senator participating in the discussion.

Senator O'Gorman said he thought the senators and the President had parted in accord as to the general program of legislation to be undertaken.

Senator Thomas of Colorado when asked how long Congress might be detained by the legislative proposals,

everything proposed is to be passed, we will be here until Decem-

ed during the day of the general outworked into shape for submission to Congress in conferences between Sena-tor Newlands, chairman of the inter-state commerce committee; Assistant Attorney General Todd, Judge William L. Chambers, commissioner of media-L. Chambers, commissioner of media-tion and conciliation, and Edgar E. Clark and other members of the in-

The whole number of women em-ployed in munition making in France, according to the secretary for muni-tions, is 169,300. Of these 26,292 are in state factoria.

EIGHT-HOUR-DAY LAW URGED BY PRESIDENT; OTHER REMEDIAL LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED

Legislation which President Wilson is urging upon Congress in his speech this afternoon is:

An eight-hour law for railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce. A measure creating a commission for the investigation of the workability of the eight-hour day and wage questions in-

volved in the present controversy. An act similar to the Canadian industrial disputes act for the investigation of disputes on railroads between employers and

employes and prohibiting strikes or lockouts during the investigation. A resolution authorizing the interstate commerce commission to take wage standard into consideration in fixing freight rates.

Authorization for the President to draft men into the federal service for the operation of the railroads in case of a strike. Increase in the interstate commerce commission from seven

TO CONGRESS TO PASS LAW TO CURB STRIKE

adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of the Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

In Line With Court's Position.

That a stubborn fight will be waged by brotherhood leaders on the compulsory investigation feature of the President's legislative program, while tect certain litigants from the financial supporting his eight hour program. supporting his eight-hour proposal, was losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation Every effort will be made, it was of their charges and of their methods of stated, to get separate votes on the service by public legislation. The court Attitude of A. B. Garretson.

A. B. Garretson.

A. B. Garretson spokesman for the men, expressed himself as strongly opposed to the compulsory investigation plan. White he did not entirely approve of the proposed eight-hour bill, ne said it would bring benefits to such numbers or non-union men that the confluence is a strongly opposed to the compulsory investigation of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or, if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions. propositions in Congress. Leaders were has held that it would not undertake to

No wise man could undertake it, or, if he did undertake it, or, if he he did undertake it, or, if unhestating of he he administration to the rative and in the way done the rative and undertake it.

"I unhestatingly offered the dim indertake it.
"I unhestatingly offered the administration to the rative and in

Brotherhoods Accept "The representatives of the brother

hoods accepted the plan; but the repre sentatives of the railroads declined to

accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judg ment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their The officials declined to discuss this phase of the situation further.

President Seeks Advice

of Democratic Senators

on Strike Legislation

The President reached the Senate office building for his conference with the steering committee a few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday. He was unshered down one of the long corridors to a committee room, where the committeemen awaited him. Senators and when to all outward appearance those conferences had come to a stand-present were Kern of Indiana, Martin

Basis for Rejection. "The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had reduced to based my counsel upon the in-Talks to Newspaper Men.

If the turned suddenly, however, and summoned the newspaper men.

If will have to tell you some time," means of obtaining arbitration. The law means of obtaining arbitration. The law suffer means of obtaining arbitration. The law means of obtaining arbitration. The law suffer means of obtaining arbitration. The law means of obtaining arbitration arbitration which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the intractive of the United States such train crews and administrative officials at the circumstances require for their supplied none; earnest efforts at media-

elements and fixed conditions were in-disputable. The practical and patriotic rse to pursue, as it seeme eding the one thing in the demands of he men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sen-timent were mostly likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbitration with regard to

Would Safeguard Future.

"I was seeking to compose the presfor I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to ing a present emergency, but as per take counsel with the representatives manent and necessary additions to the of the nation with regard to the best law of the land, suggested, indeed, by means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the see, but imperative as well as just, it provides basic flight-Hour Day. It provides basic flight-Hour Day.

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make certain of its observance in the

Recommends Legislation.

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore, I turn to you, lic servants to leave nothing undone spirit of such a purpose, I earnestly

"First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reenlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commodel on the bill recently passed by
the House of Representatives and now
the distriction by the Senate; in order
that the commission may be enabled to
deal with the many great and various
duties now devolving upon it with a
promptness sad thoroughness which
are with lis present constitution and
means of action practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an
eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of
ment of all railway employes who are
tain
the commission may be enabled to
duties now devolving upon it with a
promptness sad thoroughness which
are with lis present constitution and
means of action practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an
eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of
ment of all railway employes who are
actually engaged in the work of operactually engaged in the work of operactually engaged in the sort of oper-

"Third, the authorization of the ap-pointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual re-sults in experience of the adoption of suits in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroad; its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

"Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the rail-troads as may have been sendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not have roads as may have been sendered nec-essary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been off-set by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts dis-closed justify the increase.

Investigation Provided.

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dis-pute shall be instituted and completed the unions follow out their plan to before a strike or lockout may law fully be attempted.

means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and somethis duty particularly obvious. Almost thing more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the countries and the committee, said the committee was in full accord with the President regarding the advisability of addressing Congress. Senator Kern would not discuss details of the long conference, further than to say that the whole matter was thoroughly talked over, every senator participating in the discussion.

Senator O'Gorman said he thought the senators and the President had parted in accord as to the general program of legislation to be undertaken.

"There is one other thing we should lo if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by a record of a court of law in order that their interoretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and au-"These things I urge upon you, no

in haste or merely as a means of meet-

Direct Negotiations With Railways and Men Are Practically Closed

road executives and the employed cally closed today when the executive refused to accede to a proposal made to them yesterday by Mr Wilson and presented to him a statement of their position containing another argumen for arbitration.

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock a telephone message to the White House from the railroad executives said that the committee of eight would like to see President Wilson. He had engagements up until 1 o'clock, but by post poning his cabinet meeting arrange to see them at 11 o'clock.

They remained with him but about thirty minutes. The statement presented to Presiden Wilson by the committee denied that the judgment of society favors an eight-hour day, and declared that ar-bitration is the only proper way of settling industrial disputes.

Proposition Rejected.

The suggestion of President Wilson fo proposal including the principle of the eight-hour day, but postponing its efectiveness for a year pending investiga tion, was rejected by the railroad executives at the conference this morning.

The action of the railroad presidents taken in connection with the strike order of the employes left President Wilson no alternative but to go to Congress in a final effort to meet the strike situation

mai cause with legislation.

The proposal of the railroads, framed last Friday and unofficially published at the time, that pending an investigation of the controversy the interstate marce commission keep accounts of commerce commission keep accounts of operation based on the eight-hour day and the ten-hour day and later make an award, was formally communicated to the men this merning. They gave every evidence of rejecting it as had been expected.

Reject Railway Proposition.

While President Wilson was annou ng that he would lay the railway strike tuation before Congress at 2:30 o'clock the latest proposition of the committee of the strike to begin at 7 a.m. Labor day, unless a settlement satisfactory to them is reached in the meantime.

Their previous order for the strike was tentative and required a secret signal to put it into effect. Unless a settlement satisfactory to the labor leaders is reached before that time or unless President Wilson and Congress find some way to prevent it, the strike would start Labor day without further notice.

The labor leaders admittedly took their action the first thing today in the belief that some means was being sought to prevent the strike actually being called. By their action they think they have anticipated any legal processes which might be brought against them. failway presidents and actually ordered

Congress Arranges Joint Session. President Wilson announced his decion to address Congress in joint session at 2:30 o'clock soon after the decision of the labor leaders became known. Arrangements were made at the Capitol for House and Senate to assemble in the hall of the House to hear the President propose the legislation which has been agreed upon by the administration lead-

the Senate interstate commerce com-mittee announced his decision. Word After seeing the Persident, Senator torney General, Chairman Adamson of the House commerce committee, Com-missioner Clark of the interstate com-

board.

This conference was for the purpose of putting the proposed bills into final shape.

Has Definite Legislative Plan.

and several members of the Senate interstate commerce committee.

The bills to be taken up first are:

A bill patterned after the Canadian ndustrial disputes act, providing for nvestigation of disputes between rall-roads and their employes, and preventing strikes or lockouts during the period of investigation.

An eight-hour law for rails and em-sloyes, with a provision that sufficient ime shall be given the railroads to

Senator Newlands early this morning egislation for stopping a strike if it begins before the preventive legisla-

begins before the preventive legisla-tion can be adopted.
Up to the present time President
Wilson has not consulted with the
House leaders because his plans pro-vide for introducing the bills under contemplation as amendments to a bill already passed the House and now pending in the Senate to increase the membership of the interstate commerce commission. The railway executives last night be-

In addition to starting the machmer to be prepared for a strike if all ne gotiations fail, it was said the Presi dent's purpose in going before Con gress today was to lay all the facts it the controversy before the country.

Conference at Capitol.

When Senator Newlands reached th Capitel, after conferring with the President and those who are drafting into council Senstor Cummins, a re publican member of the interstate com merce committee. Later he talked with Representative Adamson, chairman of the House interstate commerce committee, and Democratic Leader Kitchin was brought into the conference.

Representative Adamson expressed

considering what steps ought to be taken. It had been previously discussed between several men who have been active in legislation affecting railroads, with a view

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF TODAY IN THE RAILROAD STRIKE SITUATION

President Wilson addressed joint session of Congress at 2:30 p.m., urging legislation to meet the industrial crisis, and laying facts in the controversy before the people.

Brotherhood leaders change tentative order for strike starting Labor day into an actual order-unless called off by satisfac-

At request of railroad presidents, President grants them another conference at White House by postponing cabinet meeting; they reject proposal he made yesterday and deliver a statement containing argument for arbitration.

Leaders in both houses of Congress prepare for immediate action on President's recommendations.

Senator Gallinger, minority leader, predicts there will be no adjournment of Congress before election.

Brotherhood leaders to fight President's proposal for compulsory investigation while working for eight-hour-day feature, and hope to get separate vote.

Railroads' latest proposal for guarantee fund pending investigation of whether demand is for actual eight-hour day or, wage increase and so subject to arbitration formally presented to employes, who give evidence that they will reject it.

President discusses strike situation for more than two hours with cabinet. Agreement reached for operating trains to supply troops on border with food, if necessary.

President to have conference at 8 o'clock tonight with House leaders-Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman Adamson of the commerce committee and Minority Leader Mann.

States mail to quit service without giv- hour after the President had left the ing six days' notice, except by consent of Capitol. They hurried from their hotel

The President reached his decision to President Wilson worked nearly all the White House with the committee of night on his address and after conferring with Chairman Newlands of brotherhood heads on a new proposal for executives, and after a prolonged discussion of the situation at the Capitol with

gress a definite plan of legislation for dealing with the situation. It includes bills laid before him by Senator Newlands, after conferences with Acting Attorney General Todd, Secretary Lane and several members of the Senate in 100,000 brotherhood members at 7 a.m. release, calling for a walkout of the 400,000 brotherhood members at 7 a.m., Labor day, September 4. This request was fatly refused, the leaders saying only the committee of 640, which left Washington Sunday, had power to recall the order.

order.
Copies of the strike order were brought to the President's attention after they had gotten into the possession of the railroad executives. It had been known that the meaning been been known that the meaning been known that the meani committee of 640 carried home with them a tentative order, but no one out-side the brotherhood councils had sus-pected that a date had been set, and the President is said to have been greatly perturbed by the information. After the refusal to withdraw the order he communicated with the rail-road presidents, who held a meeting that lasted until late in the night.

Strike Order Dated August 14.

The strike order was dated August 14, and it was charged by the railroad executives that the union heads had allowed the negotiations here to con- discuss the situation today. tinue while they perfected arrange-ments for the strike they intended to call all the while.
Not all the 640 brotherhood chairm

Has Not Abandoned Hope.

It was said in administration circles, however, that although the President had decided to go before Congress, he had not entirely given up hope of bringing the two sides together through direct negotiations, and that his efforts to that end still were being continued.

In addition to starting the machinery to be prepared for a strike if all negotiations fail, it was said the President and supposed to be knewn only to the four heads of the brotherhoods. The sealed envelopes were not to be opened until the receipt of a code word September 1. One of the envelopes was obtained in the president were not signed, there was a blank space for them to be signed by the general committee. Their date of August 14 marks the first day, two weeks ago, that the President met the weeks ago, that the President met the brotherhood leaders and the railroad managers and sustains the assertion asked to frequently made by the labor men that

the railroads are tied up, is determined mferences With the executives he strongly urged that they change their he saw the employes he declared that all suggestions from the executives

sent the statement agreed on by them last Friday night, which amounted to a flat refusal of his plan of settlement. This statement has been signed by all the executives, but its presentation was withheld in the interest of peace. Presi-dent Wilson was informed generally of its terms, however.

After their conference with Mr. Wilon the executives gave out a state-

the employer.

It would prohibit any two or more perarrived shortly after 7 o'clock, while

the employer.

It would prohibit any two or more persons operating interstate railroads or roads carrying the United States mails from "combining and conspiring to quit at the same time and thereby interfere with and obstruct the operation of such trains, to the loss and detriment of the public."

The penalising section of the bill makes a violation a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000, or maximum imprisonment of ten years.

This bill was one of various propositions talked over. There was some opposition to it. There was likewise some opsition to it. There was likewise some opsition to the plan to amend the House bill to enlarge the interstate commerce commission membership.

Senator Newlands, and Representatives and first the Adamson, kitchin and Sims conferred over the strike situation on the floor of fine House.

The conference ended without agreement upon any plan. It was suggested that after the President's address a conference should be held between Senator Newlands and Representatives Adamson, chairman of the interstate commerce committee; Kitchin, the democratic leader of the House, and Mann, the republican leader.

President Wilson has made an appointment for a conference followed, and then the brother-hoods. News that copies of the strike order sent out Sunday was in the hands of the railway presidents occasioned no surprise among the brotherhoods. After it became known that they suspected three of their number of acting as spies for the railway presidents occasioned no surprise among the brotherhoods. After it became known that they suspected three of their number of acting as spies for the railway presidents occasioned no surprise among the brotherhoods. After it became known that they suspected three of their number of acting as spies for the railway presidents occasioned no surprise among the brotherhoods. After it became known that they said frankly that they expected the strike order soon would be in their employers hands. More than 5,000 copies of the order, it was learned, wer

go before Congress after conferences at time for the tentative strike order to after careful consideration of several dates. It finally was chosen because of 2,000,000 or more union men who will march in Labor day parades in behalf ing to the reserve and a number of of the brotherhoods would have the efthe members of the Senate.

The proposition of the railroad executives was that an investigation of all issues be conducted by a commission to be named by the Fresident, the investigation to last for a period of three of four months, no action to be taken by either side in the meantime, and at the conclusion of the insuiry the situation to be what it now is, the employes having the choice of either arbitration or striking.

The sum With drawal of Order

Railroads Are Preparing to Face Greatest Strike in History of the World

Believing, as Samuel Rea president the Pennsylvania system declared, hat they are facing the greatest strike n the history of the world, the railoads are getting ready for it.

While the railroad presidents were negotiating at the White House yesterday afternoon, the managers, as soon as they heard that the strike order had gone out to become effective on September 4, hastened to perfect the rail

While heretofore they have been quite willing to tell what they could do in lecided at that time on the strike and the event of a strike, they refused to It is known that the managers ar working out strike schedules for pas senger service as well as freight serv ice. These schedules contemplate the can railways. The traffic men beli they can serve the urgent needs travelers and insure food supplies big cities with this scale.

Each of the railroads will fight the strike single-handed, it is said. They have already completed lists of the men they hope will stay at work, and it is asserted that the government will be asked to furnish protection for all mail

Food will receive first consideration

in all the strike plans; both railroads and brotherhoods believe that food trains should be run if any are run. It is not believed there will be any emdate for a strike had been set. The trafac efficials asserted last night that the
brotherheads had released the President
from all colligations to them by calling
a strike while the White House negotiations were in progress.

President Determined.

The President realizing the disaster
which would come to the country if
the railroads are tied up, is determined.

May Increase Wages.

As soon as the break comes the railroads will make an appeal to their men to stay at work, and it is reported that increase between now and the time the strike comes, if it is not called off. However, there is no official confirma-However, there is ne official confirmation of this.

If the strike comes, in all probability
the brotherhoods will have to fight for
their existence. It is known that several of the larger roads are hoping to
defeat the brotherhoods so decisively
as to refuse to recognize them further.
This is what happened to the National
Rallway Union when, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, it was defeated
in the railroad strike of 1894, the last
big railroad strike the United States
had.

ress toward a solution of the questions at insue."

Conference Is Brief.

The white of the protherhood heads to by accopting the President as set of Congress or by accopting the President's plan of the White House came within half an settlement, they hold that they would

face demands for the eight-hour day from their other 1,600,000 employes not members of the four brotherhoods.

TO CONSIDER SPEECH

Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to Meet Today.

nator Newlands will call the co mittee on interstate commerce together this afternoon following the President's address. The committee will give attention immediately to the program outlined by the President. That there will be considerable opposition to those features of the program looking to an increase in rates allowed the railroads is predicted at the Capitol today.

Republican and democratic senators alike are expected to oppose legislation which will arouse the shippers of

tion which will arouse the shippers of the country.

Senators Cummins, a republican mem-ber of the committee, will ask that the railroad executives and the represent-atives of the brotherhood be called be-fore the committee to explain their de-sires and also their attitude toward the proposed legislation.

PARIS HEARS BULGARIA MAY NOT DECLARE WAR

PARIS, August 29.-The Buchares orrespondent of the Petit Journal wires that he is informed that Bulgaria has decided not to declare war on Rumania, even though that country permits the passage through it o Russian troops.

RUMANIAN TROOPS AND RUSSIANS JOIN: **HUNGARY INVADED**

(Continued from First Page.)

vard which an Austrian official communication indicates the Rumanians are making their first efforts at an advance, are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern border of Hungary, the first about six miles from the Rumanian frontier and the last about fifteen miles from the frontier. Kronstadt is seventy miles east-southeast of Hermannstadt.

Kronstadt is the most important commercial and manufacturing center of Transylvania. It has a population of 41,000. Hermannstadt has a population of 32,000. Rumanians make up a large part of the population of both cities. The Austrian statement describes the Rumanian attack as "treacherous."

Invasion of Hungary Imminent. PARIS, August 29 .- The invasion of Hungary by Russians and Rumanians s net only possible, says Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, but it is imminent.

as First Move for Teutons Urges Withdrawal of Order.

When the railroad brotherhood heads or mail train, is subject to the White House less with the war generally agree the new combent to the White House less with the war generally agree the new combent to the White House less with the sale or mail train, is subject to the White House less with the sale of the sale tion created by Rumania's entry into she has ammunition sufficient for not also will influence the decision of the nore than four or five weeks, except for Greek government. The Greek army was arrangements which may have been demobilized, according to the wishes of made for bringing in large additional the entente. Foreign troops are now

Nothing is known publicly, of course, in regard to the disposition of the troops of the central group beyond the fact that for several months large bodies of these soldiers have been tied up along the Rumanian border awaiting developments. These troops are now released for action.

Urge Invasion of Rumania. Nothing is known publicly, of course,

Urge Invasion of Rumania.

Military commentators agree as to

the absolute necessity of carrying the war into the country of Germany's new enemy by means of swift movements against Rumanian flanks. There is no disposition to underrate the Rumanian army, but the belief is expressed that, while the Rumanian troops are fresh, they lack much of the experience, and especially psychic stability and fortitude necessary to meet successfully the difficulties of modern warfare. In the difficulties of modern warfare. In course of time this experience may be ackuired, some of the writers point out, but before this point has been reached Rumania may have shared the fate of Serbia. The economic advantages to be gained by overrunning Rumania rapidly are not overlooked. In event of swift and successful invasion Rumania's vast stores of grain and rich oil wells would be accessible to the central powers. powers.
Indications are that the difficult natur

of the ground along the banks Danube and on the Hungarian m border will localize the first clashe general strategic situation makes general strategic situation makes sible for the troops of the central to assume the defensive with the leaving larger masses free to atte vasion at the selected points.

Berlin Resigned and Calm.

It is believed here that Rumania' action was precipitated by the Bulgaria offensive against Saloniki and that the Rumanian and Italian declara tions of war were synchronized for political effect. According to dispatches arriving here this view is shared by the

neutral press. The people of Berlin received with remarkable calmness and resignation the announcement of Rumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and the German government's sten in recalling its minister to Bucharest and

recalling its minister to Bucharest and declaring that a state of war existed between the two countries.

The situation was discussed in all the cafes with the feeling that one more or less makes no difference. The announcement in the German official report that Rumanians had been taken prisoner was greeted with general satisfaction, some of the papers pointing out that the central powers were not sleeping as the public might have thought.

All day yesterday the Rumanian cor

Rumanian residents of Berlin, to whom any sort having reached them. Ru-



KING FERDINAND Who is reported to have left Br for the front to take personal con

they were sure that otherwise he would not have attached his signature to the

not have attached his signature to the necessary documents.

The German press generally seems to share in this belief, for so far no ill word is published concerning that monarch, to whom some of the newspapers refer in pitying terms.

The Berlin public finds the new phase of the war intensely interesting forgetting for a while the bothersome details of their daily life, such as bread cards and meal tickets. The old fervor which prevailed when the war was young seems to be returning to those grown callous or fatalistic with the war's heavy toil and tribulations. Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Rumania's war declaration caused no particular excitement, but resulted almost everywhere in a sigh of relief that the worst now is known.

Expected by the Government.

German government circles have exsected some action by Rumania for indulged in, but it was thought the Rumanian government might reconsider and possibly shrink from the step. er and possibly shrink from the step.

It was known here that the entente proposed using Rumanian territory for a Russian advance against Austra-Hungary and Bulgaria. Rumania, it was argued here, would in that event, considering the Rumanian antipathy toward Austria-Hungary, join the forces fighting the central powers.

Little is known here of the intentions of the central powers toward Rumania, but it is felt that Rumania cannot avoid war with them all should Russian troops advance through her territory.

erte, but it is imminent.

"Gen. Letchitzky, the Russian commander in Galicia," the writer adds, "holds nearly 100 kilometers (sixty miles) of ridges from the source of the two Bystritzas toward Rajailow as far as Kirlibaba. He will easily aid the Rumanians who, on entering Transylvania, will certainly envelop the army of Gen. Koevess if the latter does not retreat quickly. Field Marshal von Hindenburg will be unable to help him, as from the Dniester river to the Stokhod Gen. Brussiloff is holding von Hindenburg solidly."

It is estimated that the effective strength of the army which can be Hussars and ten of Black Hussars, with artillery aggregating 480 seventy-dvelled Hussars and ten of Black Hussars, with artillery aggregating 480 seventy-dvelled Hussars and ten of Black Hussars, with a millimeter guns, 160 field guns belong-ing to the reserve and a number of heavy guns.

Invasion of Rumanian Soil

Urged by Military Experts

as First Move for Teutons

War with them all sadvance through-her territory.

Expects Bulgaria to Act.

Bulgaria undoubtedly will follow the lead of Germany in declaring war on Rumania, in the opinion of Count Ernst von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Rumania von Reventiow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung. Commenting on Rumania in

has come to take booty." The Vossische Zeltung asserts that "the meddling of Rumania in the war means for Bulgaria a new military and political objective."

Thinks Greece May Follow. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "We must ex Rumania standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to amounts through Russia. Rumania standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to herself does not possess large arsenals or industrial plants suited for the pur-

guns an army just sent home.

IF STRIKE PROLONGED

No Street Car Service, Either, Probably, if Twenty Days' Supply

A Washington without electric light. street cars or gas, as a result of the railroad strike, owing to lack of coal to carry on the activities of the various public utilities companies, is a possibility, although not a probability unless the strike

of Coal Is Exhausted.

were long continued. While the various utilities companies. cluding the Washington Gas Light Company, the Potomac Electric Power Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company, report themselves well supplied with coal-most of them having recently taken steps to get in a good sup ply of fuel—their responses when asked just how much coal they have in their

bunkers were indefinite. The Washington Gas Light Company said that it "could go a considerable time" on the coal now on hand. Mr. King, president of the Potomac Electric Power Company, declared that his company "has a large supply" of coal, inquiry revealed this supply to be about 5,000 tons, enough to last about

twenty days.

Twenty Days' Supply. Coal dealers declare that there is at the present time only enough coal stored in the city to last twenty days at the farthest were all ingress of coal

"If the strike were called Labor day, and the coal in transit to Washington was stopped, there would not be more than ten days' coal supply, in my

Faith in Coal Supplies.

It was evident today that the strike ulate and legation were besieged by situation is viewed by some as a faraway thing, while others look upon it the declaration of war came like a as more imminent. Several local conbomb out of blue sky, no warning of sumers of coal in a large way seemed to place implicit faith in the railroads,

any sort having reached them. Rumanians crowding the legation spoke
bitterly of their government for thus
leaving them in the dark, but realized
this was done to conceal the intentions of the Rumanian government.
Some of them said they were certain
unusual pressure was brought to bear
upon King Ferdinand at the meeting
of the Rumanian crown council, which
decided upon a deciaration of war, and